

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, lines 1 to 9, replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph.

The invention relates to a layered structure for a body worn device wherein electric signals are transported along metallic leads[[7]] which are adhered to a layer on or within the layered structure and where a first and a second lead for connecting a first and second terminal of a component are provided. The circuit board may be a regular PCB or a flex print or other type of multilayer circuit. Such a layered structure is typically used in hearing aids, head sets and other small size body worn devices wherein electric signal processing takes place. Other types of body worn devices wherein the invention finds use is in pacemakers and insulin pumps. The device may be worn on any part of the human body.

Page 1, lines 11 to page 2, line 5, replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph.

In certain types of devices it is a problem[[7]] that the electric leads radiate magnetic and electric fields. These fields may disturb other parts of the circuitry or components mounted on or in relation to the circuit. Also, the leads may pick up electric or magnetic fields from nearby parts of the circuit or from devices at or near the circuit board. It is known to arrange the first and second lead adjacent to one another, such that the

currents which in this case will have opposite directions in the two lead produce electric and magnetic fields of opposite polarity, which to some degree will cancel out each other. This can be done by arranging the leads on each their side of a thin layer in the board and opposing each other. For certain applications this is, however, not enough to overcome the problems of electric and magnetic fields. One way of solving the problem is to use shields on one or both sides of the leads. This is, however, not practical in many cases, as more layers in the PCB will be required for this purpose, resulting in both more expensive and more voluminous PCB's. Especially in hearing aids, this is a big problem, as the extra demand for volume will result in bulkier and less attractive hearing aids. In hearing aids it is also known to use a pair of thin isolated wires for the leads instead of providing leads on the circuit board, and in doing so the wires may be twisted around each other. This will reduce the radiation problems, as the twisted wires radiate much less energy, and have a strongly reduced ability to pick up radiation. The use of such wires is however very cumbersome, as they must be handled manually, which makes the production price of the apparatus rise. Also, in manual operations of this nature some variations are bound to occur and this may result in some variations as to how well the units function.

Page 2, line 8, replace the topic heading with:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION